

Pettis Perry Tells Jury: Ours Is a Party of Peace

Daily Worker

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Einstein Asks Truman To Save Rosenbergs

BULLETIN

Dr. Albert Einstein asked President Truman yesterday to commute the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, it was learned as the Daily Worker went to press. In a letter to the President, Einstein cited the reasons "set forth so convincingly by my distinguished colleague, Harold C. Urey."

600 Key TWU Men Meet on Strike Tonight

By ELIHU S. HICKS

An enlarged executive board consisting of 600 members of the Transport Workers Union Local 100 will meet tonight to consider a new tactic to end the 12-day-old bus strike. The meeting, which will be closed to the public, was announced Sunday at a rally where 4,500 striking bus workers demanded that the strike be extended to include employees of the Board of Transportation.

Michael J. Quill, TWU president, said that while the TWU would "live up to the letter of its memorandum of agreement with the City of New York," the union leadership would unfold a plan at tonight's meeting which would help win the demands of the strikers. Sunday's rally reaffirmed the fact that the only way that the strike would end would be for the companies to agree to a 40-hour week at no loss in take-home pay.

Although the details of the proposed plan were not made public, strike leaders indicated a number of actions that may be taken. The prevailing opinion was that there would be no attempt to call a strike of the subways. The Condon-Wadlin law provides for the dismissal of any municipal employees who strike. Mayor Impellitteri also threatened serious

reprisals against the union in the event of a subway tie-up.

At Transport Hall, the strike headquarters, many strikers felt that the subway employees would be asked to observe provisions of "the book of rules" to the letter. The rules can be interpreted to call for such things as the checking of watches at each station, a personal inspection by the head conductor at each station to make sure the doors are fully closed, and other actions which if followed strictly, could cause repeated delays and disruption of schedules.

Meanwhile, representatives of the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Ave Coach Co. met with the two remaining members of the Mayor's mediation committee yesterday to discuss the strike. The third member of the committee, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), resigned last week because he charged that the committee was "making a political football" of the strike. The remaining members

(Continued on Page 6)

The State Department is feeling the tremendous pressure of world opinion for the commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Making a survey of European sentiment from the vantage point of Rome, Italy, the foreign news service of the Chicago Daily News comes to the following conclusion:

"An act of mercy to save the Rosenberg couple from the electric chair might be poor law in the United States but it would be very smart politics for America in the eyes of the world."

The survey adds, through its writer, George Weller:

"Many non-Communist Europeans feel that the Rosenbergs are actually scapegoats to cover past errors in American foreign policy."

This is an obvious reference to the fact that Judge Kaufman who sentenced the two East Side parents to death for the first time in American history in such a case of alleged "conspiracy to commit espionage" was trying to blame the Rosenbergs for the Korean war.

The Ottawa Citizen, a conservative paper, asks Washington for clemency for the Rosenbergs who were scheduled to be executed January 14, but whose plea to President Truman is now in his hands and await action.

"Many thoughtful people," says this influential Canadian paper, "in the USA and elsewhere feel that clemency should be granted."

By HARRY RAYMOND

The 13 Communist defendants are in court charged under the Smith Act because "we and our party promote the cause of peace," Pettis Perry, alternate member of the Communist Party's national Committee, told the Foley Square jury yesterday. Perry, an outstanding national Negro leader, and defendant acting as his own counsel, presented the concluding portion of the four and a half day defense summary of the nine-month-old thought control trial with the additional charge that:

"We are here because our party has done all in its power to acquaint the people with the danger of fascism. We are here because our party has always fought for a strong, united trade union movement. We are here because our party has always proved itself the champion of the rights of the Negro people. We are here because our party is the party of socialism."

The long rows of courtroom benches were packed with silent spectators who leaned forward to absorb every word of Perry's hardhitting three-hour plea. His address — the final word the defense will be permitted before Judge Edward J. Dimock places the case in the hands of a jury of six men and six women — followed an impassioned plea by the tall, grey-haired defense attorney John T. McTernan for a verdict of acquittal.

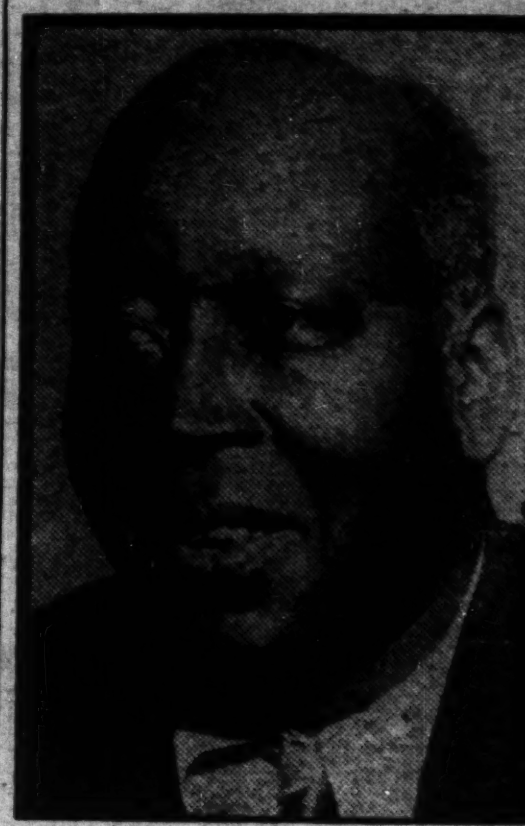
Perry will conclude his summary this morning.

Summary by the government prosecutor will be delivered later today. Judge Dimock's charge is due tomorrow.

"This trial is a war trial," Perry declared.

If the trial of the 13 Communists were to conform with reality,

(Continued on Page 6)



PERRY

CIO Local Reelects T-H Frameup Victim

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 12.—The entire ticket of 14 candidates headed by Benjamin Butler and Anthony Valentino was elected in balloting by Campbell Soup, Local 80-A of the United Packinghouse Workers, despite open intervention by a Catholic priest in support of an opposition slate.

Butler, reelected as president, is a Negro. Valentino, now out on bail, the first labor leader to be framed and convicted for alleged false signing of the Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavit, was reelected business agent.

The open intervention and appeals to the workers in support of the slate of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, backed with a full-column editorial in the Courier-Post here, were made by Father George E. Sharkey.

So brazen was the churchman's interference that Butler, backed

by a delegation of 35, paid a visit to the Courier-Post to demand that the administration's side also be printed. Butler denounced the priest's action as an attempt to divide the workers.

Despite the vicious redbaiting attacks, Butler drew 1,827 ballots to 907 for De Bartolomeo and 747 for a third candidate. Valentino drew 1,793 votes to 1,395 and 253 for his two opponents.

The top of the winning slate was 2,003 votes for Joseph Speight, also a Negro, who was elected chief shop steward.

The vote was also a repudiation of Judge Thomas M. Madden, who in sentencing Valentino to five years called him "dangerous to the security of the United States."

Valentino's case is being appealed. A majority of the local's membership is Negro. The placing of two Negro sub-foremen on its slate did not help the ACTU much.

Our 29th Birthday—and We Congratulate YOU

We congratulate our readers on the 29th birthday of the Daily Worker.

On Jan. 13, 1924, the Daily Worker was born in Chicago. Except for a single issue in its early life, it has appeared regularly ever since.

No other English-language working-class newspaper has ever had so long an existence in our land.

The paper was born of the struggles of the working-class movement in America, and it has been maintained through the devotion and self-sacrificing love of those who have taken part in these struggles.

Its achievement cannot be measured alone—or even mainly—in terms of the number of years it has appeared. In all of our nation's history there has been no other newspaper so intimately associated with great struggles of the American working people, Negro people and small farmers.

In the present period, it speaks for the great mass of Americans in the bitter effort to end the war in Korea and to win peace for the people of America and the world.

It seeks, too, to unite the organized workers of the land in resistance to the Big Business program of extended war, repression, union-busting and taking out of the hides of the working people the vast armaments profits.

With this birthday issue of the paper, we are launching our 1953 circulation campaign. We are posing before our readers the job of increasing Worker circulation by April 1, to 40,000 a week and Daily Worker circulation to 13,000. We are proposing that this be done through obtaining 20,000 Worker subs, and 3,000 for the Daily Worker; 15,000 copies of The Worker circulated through

direct sale and delivery, and 2,000 copies of the Daily Worker.

We are confident that our readers can do this, just as they put over the recent fund campaign.

We expect that this campaign will spread the message of our paper into the ranks of the mass trade unions, Negro peoples' organizations and other great bodies of Americans who yearn for peace, for democratic rights, for decent livelihood and will welcome our aid in winning these things.

Who can doubt that this will be a great contribution to the welfare not alone of the American people, but of all peoples?

THE FIRST FRONT PAGE of the
Daily Worker—Jan. 13, 1924.



Clerics in Growing Numbers Ask

CLEMENCY

The following are among the clergymen of various faiths and other religious leaders who have urged President Truman to use his power of clemency to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg:

Rabbi Ralph Simon, Chicago (Prof., Chicago Rabbinical Association; Rodfei Zedek Congregation)
 Rabbi David Graubart, Chicago (Hillel Foundation, University of Chicago)
 Rabbi G. George Fox, Chicago (Rabbi Emeritus South Shore Temple)
 Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, Chicago (Spiritual leader KAM Temple)
 Rabbi Max Felshin, Queens, N.Y.
 Rabbi S. Burr Yampol, Chicago
 Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland
 Father Frank North, Wisconsin
 Rev. Dr. William Safford Jones, New Hampshire
 Rev. Frank D. Campbell, Nevada
 Rev. Edward Baker, Oregon
 Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York
 Rev. Edward C. Maxted, Florida
 Rev. Philip Humaston Steinmetz, Massachusetts
 Rev. Elmer J. Hostetler, Ohio
 Rev. Frederick Keller Stamm, Pennsylvania
 Rev. Frank A. Hamilton, Indiana
 Rev. John Paul Jones, New York
 Rev. C. H. Hamlin, North Carolina
 Rev. Don Frank Fenn, Baltimore
 Rev. Donald P. Huilbert, Maine
 Rev. William C. Cravner, Alabama
 Rev. Sidney E. Harris, Oregon
 Rev. David Rhys Williams, New York
 Rev. Tracy M. Pallman, Michigan
 Rev. Ralph Abele, Missouri
 Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Michigan
 Rev. Hiram Smith, Maryland
 Rabbi Adolph Klein, New York
 Rev. Thomas McCandless, New York
 Rev. Irving Putnam, Minneapolis
 Rev. Richard Naby, Minneapolis (Pastor Friends Church)
 Rev. Bernard M. Loomer, Chicago (Dean Divinity School, University of Chicago)
 Rev. George Dent Naylor, Washington, D.C.
 Rev. E. C. Smith, Washington, D.C.
 Francis B. Hall, Kingwood Community, Frenchtown, N. J.
 Pearl C. Hall, Kingwood Community, Frenchtown, N. J.
 Bobb J. Hamilton, New York City
 Constance Muste Hamilton, Associate Editor, Fellowship Magazine, New York City
 Doyt B. Hamilton, New York City
 Joan Murray Hamilton, New York City
 Rev. Carl A. Hansen, Connecticut Conference of Congregational Christian Churches, Hartford, Conn.
 Rev. Donald S. Harrington, Minister, Community Church, New York City
 Alfred Hassler, Editor, Fellowship Magazine, New York City
 Rev. Ambrose Hering, Lutheran Minister, Lynbrook, N. Y.
 Rev. Walter F. Hendricks, Jr., Rector, Grace Episcopal Church, Mohawk, N. Y.
 Rev. Newman W. Hess, Minister, Woodlawn Heights, Presbyterian Church, New York City
 Margit Hirschenhauser, New York City
 Walter G. Hoag, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Rev. Robert S. Hoagland, Minister, All Souls' Church (Unitarian), Schenectady, N. Y.
 Rev. and Mrs. Kyle Haselden, Rochester, N. Y.
 Rev. Robert Horton, Minister, Methodist Church, West Webster, N. Y.
 Rev. Lee A. Howe, Jr., Webster, N. Y.
 Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes, Rector, St. Bartholomew's Church (Episcopal), Cambridge, Mass.
 Rev. Ed in T. Iglehart, Katonah, N. Y.
 E. Winston Jones, Assistant Professor, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
 Wayne R. Jones, Registrar, Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass.

Marvin Katz, New York City
 Richard Kern, New York City
 Rev. Raymond E. Kinney, Congregational Minister, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Rev. John B. Kirby, Jr., Minister, St. James Methodist Church, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Florence B. Kirk, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Rev. Wendell B. Karmner, Minister, Christ Methodist Church, Glendale, Brooklyn.
 Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Minister, Brooklyn
 Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D.C.
 Joseph T. Lippincott, Reading Consultant, Moorestown Friends School, Moorestown, N. J.
 Eleanor W. Lippincott, Moorestown, N. J.
 Rev. Franklin H. Littell, Dean of Chapel, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. Lester E. Loder, Minister, Methodist Church, Islip, N. Y.
 Rev. Gilbert Lovell, Shelter Island, Presbyterian Church, Islip, N.Y.
 Rev. L. Dale Lund, Chaplain; Upsala College, East Orange, N.J.
 Prof. Donald M. Maynard, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
 Sidney McKee, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Rev. Donald William McKinney, Unitarian Minister, Brooklyn.
 Rev. Fred E. Miles, Minister, Chester Hill Methodist Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Mrs. Ruth H. Mills, Pomona, N. Y.
 Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rancho Santa Fe, Cal.
 Rev. Robert W. Moon, Minister, Park-Presidio United Church, San Francisco
 Mrs. Ruth McK. Moore, Chappaqua, N. Y.
 Dean Walter G. Muelder, Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. A. J. Muste, Executive Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation, N. Y.
 Rev. Latimer Baker Neale, Minister, The Great Neck Methodist Church, Great Neck, N.Y.
 Emery M. Nelson, YMCA Secretary, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
 Rev. John Oliver Nelson, Yale University Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
 Jannette E. Newhall, Assistant Professor, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
 Prof. H. Richard Niebuhr, Dwight Professor Theology and Chris-

tian Ethics, Yale University Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
 Rev. Charles C. Noble, Dean of the Chapel, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Dr. Wesley D. Osborne, Minister, The Methodist Church, Pat-chogue, N. Y.
 James Osgood, New York City
 Rev. William W. Owen, Minister, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Mrs. William W. Owen, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Rev. Kirby Page, La Habra, Cal., Evangelist and Writer
 Rev. Irven Paul, Professor, Latin American Culture, Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn.
 Rev. Albert J. Penner, Minister, Broadway Tabernacle Church (Congregational) New York
 Mrs. Henry Hill Pierce, New York City
 Rev. A. Leslie Potter, District Superintendent of the Methodist Church, Watertown, N. Y.
 Dr. Merritt B. Queen, Minister, Methodist Church, Southampton, N. Y.
 Prof. J. H. Randall, Jr., Department of Philosophy, Columbia University, New York City
 Mercedes Randall, New York City
 Rev. I. Leslie Reid, Minister, University Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Rev. Samuel P. Reinke, Minister, Protestant Moravian Church of Midland Beach and Moravian Community Church of New Dorp Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Wilme C. Reinke, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Betram S. Resnick, New York City
 Lucie L. Resnick, New York City
 Rev. James R. Rhodes, Minister, Christ Church, Methodist, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Ralph Oscar Robinson, New York City
 Constance Rumbough, Teacher, Week-day religious education, Harrisonburg, Va.
 Rev. John Nevin Sayre, Chairman, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York
 Dr. E. A. Schaal, American Friends Service Committee Secretary, Middle Atlantic States, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Paul Scherer, New York City
 Florence M. Scovill, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Naomi Serebnick, New York City
 Rev. Mark R. Shaw, New England Secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, Melrose, Mass.
 Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Executive Secretary, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Frederick W. Siebert, Superintendent, Long Island District of the Evangelical United Brethren Church; Pastor, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
 Misti Smith, New York City
 Rev. Clyde V. Sparling, Minister, Methodist Church, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 Roland Stahl, Instructor in Philosophy, University of Connecticut
 Rev. Paul Strauch, Minister, Grace Evangelical and Reformed

Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Prof. Arthur L. Swift, Jr., Union Theological Seminary, New York
 Eleanor Switzer, Secretary, Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, O.
 Rev. Frederick P. Taft, Assistant Clergyman, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.
 Lyle Tatum, Executive Secretary, Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, Philadelphia
 Rev. Robert B. Thomas, Minister, Albany Street Methodist Church, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Rev. Carl G. Vogelmann, Minister, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Rev. Loren Walters, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia
 Rev. Robert F. Weiskotten, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 Susan Whealdon, New York City
 Park J. White, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.
 Rev. W. R. White, Methodist Minister, South Royalton, Vt.
 Prof. John Wild, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Rev. C. Lawson Willard, Rector, Trinity (Prot. Episc.) Church, New Haven, Conn.
 Margaret E. Wood, New York City
 Rev. Lloyd F. Worley, Minister, First Methodist Church, Hartford, Conn.
 Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow, River Edge, N. J.
 Rev. A. Behrman, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. David Hirsch, Queens, N.Y.
 Rev. J. C. Brown, Queens, N. Y.
 Arnold Rothstein, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Robert C. Alexander, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Marion G. Miller, Queens, N. Y.
 Rabbi Harry Goldstein, Queens, N. Y.
 Rabbi I. M. Moskowitz, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. David Hind, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Peter Tonellof, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Morris Einhorn, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Bishop F. W. McGee, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Rev. William O. Matthews, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Dr. Samuel Bassow, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Walter H. Blake, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Harry Goldstein, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Edward Mascellaro, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Lee Vaughn Barker, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. John J. Robinson, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Lon Roy Ball, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Henry C. Kreutzer, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Anthony George, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. R. D. Rudd, New York
 Rev. Harold L. Schmidt, Los Angeles
 Rev. Howard C. Shaffer, Jr., Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, New York

Demonstration Of Thousands In Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 11. —Thousands of people in a huge demonstration for clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg blocked the streets around the U.S. consulate here Friday. Leaflets rained from the sky, banners hung out of buildings and were tied to buildings—all urging President Truman to save the Jewish American mother and father now facing execution as the result of a frameup "espionage" trial. Union leaders, Australian Peace Council, Communist Party and Democratic Rights Council, representatives of more than 150,000 people registered the demand for clemency to the Rosenbergs to the U.S. consulate officials.

Rev. Joseph H. Titus, Queens, N.Y.
 Rev. R. L. Turner, San Francisco
 Rev. Willard Uphaus, Connecticut
 Rev. Harry F. Ward, New York
 Rev. Frank Glen White, New York
 Rev. A. E. Williams, Stockton, Cal.
 Rev. G. J. Williams, Richmond, Cal.
 Rev. Palfrey Perkins, Boston
 Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Boston
 Rev. H. Gardner Anderson, Boston
 Rev. Theodore De Luca, Boston
 Rev. Dana Lothrop, Boston
 Rev. George Lyman Paine, Boston
 Rev. Charles Wilson, St. Louis
 Rev. H. A. Milton, Allentown, Pa.
 Rev. R. Quarterman, Allentown, Pa.
 Rev. Philip Books, Revere, Mass.
 Rev. H. A. Landes, Revere, Mass.
 Rev. Nathaniel Wright, Roxbury, Mass.
 Rev. Bradford Gale, Salem, Mass.
 Rev. Carlton Fisher, Boston
 Rabbi Abraham I. Klausner, Brookline, Mass.
 Rabbi Benjamin H. Rodowogen, Chelsea, Mass.
 Rabbi Herbert I. Simskes, Dorchester, Mass.
 Rabbi Charles J. Schoulson, Malden, Mass.
 Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, New York
 Dr. Paul Levittoff, Great Britain
 Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati
 Rev. Reginald Bass, New York
 Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Los Angeles
 Rev. T. E. Brown, Chicago
 Rev. Charles W. Campbell, Albany, N. Y.
 Rev. Charles L. Carrington, Queens, N. Y.
 Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles
 Rev. I. C. Collins, Newark, N. J.
 Rev. Carl L. Carin, Los Angeles
 Rev. Stephen T. Fritchman, Los Angeles
 Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, New Haven, Conn.
 Rabbi T. A. Greenberg, Los Angeles
 Rev. Frank A. Hamilton, Evansville, Ind.
 Rev. Clarence D. Herriott, California
 Rev. H. H. Hester, Minnesota
 Rabbi Jacob Hoffman, New York
 Rabbi Abraham Horvitz, New York
 Rev. Theodore S. Lettetter
 Rev. Moskay P. Mann, Arkansas
 Rev. Howard Matson, Los Angeles
 Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston
 Rev. Frederick Reustle, Queens, N. Y.
 Rev. L. V. Kofod, Woodmere, N. Y.
 Rev. Paul Bollin, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
 Rabbi Abraham I. Fieldbin, Long Island, N. Y.



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

FATHER IN DEATH CELL HEARTENED BY HIS CHILD'S LETTER

The love and concern of a father for his children was the gist of a recent letter written by Julius Rosenberg from the Sing Sing death house where he and his wife Ethel face execution during the week of Jan. 12.

The Rosenbergs' letters have been increasingly concerned with the welfare of their two boys Michael and Robert.

Following are excerpts from their most recent letters:

"We received an excellent letter from the children. The joy of reading Michael's own handwriting and hearing about his accomplishments in his own youthful account of the activities he is participating in brought his precious presence so close to us.

"I'm very happy they're both progressing beautifully at school, at shule, at play and most of all that they're surrounded by great love and deep affection. It does

us great honor to see such devotion and care visited upon our children."

Rosenberg went on to relate how the knowledge that their children were being cared for "inspired me and with this stimulus I sent out a batch of Chanukah cards the Jewish chaplain gave me. To our sweet children I composed a few verses. I must confess it is my first attempt and I

hope the sentiment is properly expressed.

"This I want to say to the great number of people who have come to our support—I am just a plain ordinary guy and I don't profess to be anything extraordinary or special. I feel my greatest accomplishment is being a successful father to my two boys. It is because of them, and of all children, that my first duty in life is to work for their future."

Unions Allied to ILA Seen Urging Cleanup

As the Longshoremen's executive council meeting adjourned with a rejection of any reform on the waterfront, leaders of allied unions in the AFL's maritime department were reported demanding a cleanup in the International Longshoremen's Association.

Some further developments in that direction may come tonight at a scheduled meeting of representatives of maritime union in the hall of the Seafarers' International Union at which ILA, SIU and waterfront teamster union representatives are expected.

The stench of the ILA exposures is beginning to be a source of much worry to officials in union's allied with the dockers' union. Paul Hall, head of the SIU, is reported to be pressing ILA people to oust Ryan or give him an "emeritus" status.

One press account reporting a speech delivered last Tuesday by Paul Hall, with some of ILA men listening, quoted him as saying:

"You had better clean up your own mess. You are heading for serious trouble. I told you a year ago what was going to happen. What have you done? Nothing. Through the Crime Commission every move you make hits the front pages.

"Your wires are bugged (taped). Some of you have already been tagged and more of you will be."

Commenting on the published report of Hall's speech, Ryan said: "It sounds ridiculous. Paul Hall is a good friend of mine. I have backed him right along, and it was

Willie Mays Asks Army Release

Willie Mays, the sensational young Giant outfielder, told the club yesterday he was applying for a release from the army for dependency reasons. Mays is in New York on a three day pass from Fort Eustis, Va. He has 12 dependants in Fairfield, Alabama, nine brothers and sisters, his mother and two aunts. The 21 year old Negro star was "Rookie of the Year in 51" and was drafted in May, 1952. His dependency plea at that time was turned down by the Alabama board.

CIO Textile Union Opposes Pay Hike Fight

BOSTON, Jan. 12. — The CIO Textile Workers Union has voted against seeking any wage increases on March 15 when contracts expire in woolen and worsted, and cotton and rayon plants. In cotton and rayon a delegated conference voted to demand restoration of the 6½ cent wage cut which the union accepted last year. Conferences for each of the industry division were held here over the weekend.

Emil Rieve, TWU president, said the woolen and worsted representatives voted to permit automatic renewal of contracts when they expire March 15 and to forego wage demands in those contracts which have wage reopeners. He said the union would "resist" wage cuts.

The woolen and worsted conference took no action for an end to various concessions, such as stretchout, given the companies last year. These concessions also out into working and living standards.

The union blasted the AFL United Textile Workers, in which George Baldanzi, former TWU-CIO executive vice president, is now a top officer. The AFL union was accused of helping to widen the north-south wage differential by signing substandard contracts in the south.

I who recommended him for one of his most important jobs."

The ILA's executive council denied that Ryan is planning to retire, and indicated he would claim when called before the Crime Commission that the money he received from shipowners was for an "anti-Communist" fund.

3 Top Dodgers Sign, Robby Gets 40 Gs

The Brooklyn Dodgers signed up a prize trio of players yesterday with all getting raises. While no figures were announced, it was estimated that Jackie Robinson, highest salaried player in the club, had signed for \$40,000. Peeewe Reese for \$35,000 and Roy Campanella for \$25,000.

Woodworkers to Ask Pay Hike, Six-Hour Day

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 12. — The CIO International Woodworkers of America will demand a six-hour day and a 22½-cent hour wage raise in their new contract, it was announced here by the union's Northwest regional negotiations board. Contracts for most of the workers, including boom men, loggers and plywood mill workers, expire April 1.

The board, which represents 50,000 workers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Northern California, announced that it will also demand improved vacation clauses and more paid holidays.

Buckmaster Sees GOP Move To Split Labor

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11. — The road ahead will be a tough one for labor, L. S. Buckmaster, president of the United Rubber Workers warned the Ohio State CIO convention.

"I am convinced that during the next four years we are going to have government dominated by big business, big finance and cheap politicians," he said.

"Reactionary forces in the Republican party already are trying to drive a deeper wedge between the CIO and AFL by guile and subtlety."

He urged the union to resist attacks and be "determined not to be whipped."

\$60,000 Estate Left By Philip Murray

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12. — Philip Murray, late president of the CIO, bequeathed his entire estate valued at more than \$60,000 to his widow, an inventory disclosed today.

Murray, who died Nov. 9, left 260 shares of stock, including Amalgamated Bank of New York, Anaconda Copper Co., and Bendix Aviation Corp., valued at \$9,800.

John L. Lewis Due To Visit Colombia

BOGOTA, Columbia, Jan. 13. — John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is expected to visit Bogota some time next month, a spokesman for the Colombian Workers' Union said here.

McCarran Calls For Nationwide School Witchhunt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — The New York City Board of Education's witchhunt against teachers should be spread to the entire United States, it was declared today in a report by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.).

The report, which dealt with the subcommittee's recent witchhunt hearing in New York, called the Teachers' Union there a "Communist Party instrument," and said there were 500 "Communist teachers" in New York in 1950.

It called for action against "Communist teachers" in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Madison, Wis. Several universities, it said, were cited as containing "Communist units."

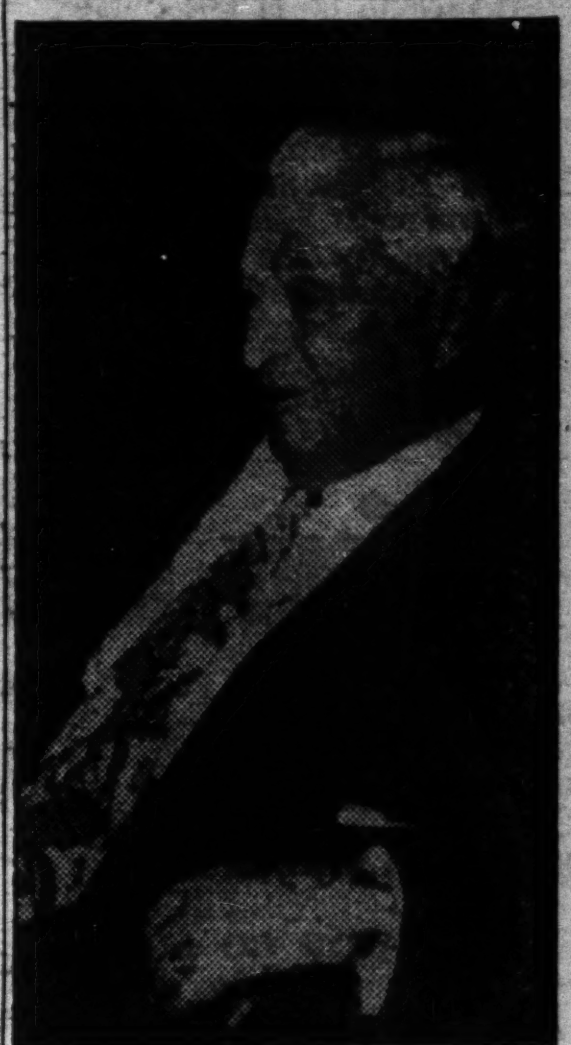
The McCarran subcommittee also called for a "full inquiry" into "subversive influences in education" and suggested it be given the job.

The House Un-American activities Committee already has started a witchhunt that may reach into as many as 25 schools and universities. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) has indicated his Senate permanent investigation committee also wants to get into the game.

Senate Republican leader Robert A. Taft has said that House and Senate GOP leaders will meet soon to decide which committee will conduct various investigations to avoid "jurisdictional fights."

The people of New York will take no pride in the fact that the actions of their Board of Education in dismissing teachers with long records of exemplary service have earned the commendation of Sen. McCarran, it was stated yesterday by Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union.

"Sen. McCarran's pinning of the red label on the Teachers Union



McCARRAN

is of a piece with his indiscriminate branding of Owen Lattimore and a host of others who have not measured up to his perverted standard of Americanism. The Teachers Union is an instrument of no group but its own membership. Its very democracy, which was amply proven even during the hostile 'investigation' of last fall, no doubt makes it suspect to Sen. McCarran. The continued support of our thousands of members in the face of such scurrilous attacks represents the best repudiation of the self-seeking witnesses whose testimony Sen. McCarran so readily and willingly accepts as gospel truth.

"The Teachers Union will not permit the threats of further 'investigation' to divert it from its determination to continue its campaigns for increased budgets to eradicate the scandalous conditions in the city's schools."

Truman Drops Criminal Suit of Rockefeller-Mellon Oil Trust

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — The Rockefeller - Mellon international oil trusts, determined to eat their cake and have it too, rejected as "outrageous" President Truman's request that the trusts submit their records to the government. The out-going Truman Administration had dropped criminal proceedings against the trust "in the interest of national security," although Stephen J. Spingarn, acting chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, had declared last week that if the suit were dropped it would mean the government had "fallen victim to the oil companies' worldwide propaganda campaign—it is the biggest show job in history."

Not satisfied with abandonment of the suit, the Rockefeller-Mellon trusts refuse now to divulge the details of their operations. The Truman order to drop the suit was conditioned on the companies' agreement to produce records subpoenaed by a grand jury. At an hour-long closed-door meeting with oil trust attorneys, Attorney General James P. McGranery relayed the President's terms.

Arthur H. Dean, counsel for Standard Oil of New Jersey, affected a note of indignation after the meeting. He said McGranery's made Truman's offer "a cold turkey deal—a take it or leave it proposition."

In a letter to McGranery, Truman had said U. S. interests could best be served by civil proceedings rather than a criminal suit.

American companies involved were the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Texas Co., Socony-Vacuum Co., and the Gulf Oil Co.—all dominated by Rockefeller and Mellon.

Truman's decision followed a meeting of the National Security Council, which includes the President as chairman, the Vice-President, the Secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury, chairman of the National Resources Board and the Director of Mutual Security. Some of these, especially Acheson, Lovett, Snyder and Harriman, are linked to Rockefeller and Mellon interests.

How Impartial Is the Foley Square Jury?

By SIMON W. GERSON

Within a matter of hours the Smith Act case of the Foley Square 13 will go to the jury. Twelve men and women, presumably an impartial jury of their peers, will pass judgment on whether Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and the others "conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence."

The 12 will go into the jury room to deliberate with a profound question unresolved in many minds. Has the jury pre-judged the case? Is it irrevocably stacked against the defendants?

Less than four weeks ago, on Dec. 17, the defense charged bluntly that this was the case. It exposed the fact that juror No. 12, Mrs. Sybil Kane, had discussed the case a number of times and had expressed opinions adverse to the defense. In the face of this testimony Judge Dimock felt com-

pelled to remove her while complimenting the rest of the jury.

The very next day, Dec. 18, an indignant Mrs. Kane telephoned one of the defense counsel, Mrs. Mary Kaufman, who promptly filed with the court an affidavit concerning the conversation. Swore Mrs. Kaufman:

"She (Mrs. Kane) stated that at least four of the jurors have held and expressed a judgment on the case adverse to the defendants 'right along'; that they have expressed their views and judgment 'strongly' to the other members of the jury continuously; that others were less outspoken about their judgment of the issues but also expressed similar judgments adverse to the defendants."

Mrs. Kaufman swore that Mrs. Kane was prepared to tell the court the names of the four jurors and "that if we thought she was bad we should know the opinions of the other jurors." Despite this,

a defense motion for a hearing at which Mrs. Kane would testify under oath was denied by the court.

Existence of such prejudice was no surprise to the defense. The defendants have contended from the beginning of the trial that the jury system and the artificial clamor inspired by the Big Business press and the government almost inevitably produce prejudiced jurors.

The defense proved beyond contradiction, even as did the defense in the 1949 Dennis case, that the Federal jury system in the Southern District of New York is anti-democratic, anti-labor, anti-Negro. The defense showed that:

On the Grand Jury that indicted the 13 Communists now on trial there was not a single manual worker or Negro. Further on the panel of 75 from which the indicting grand jury was

drawn there was not a single manual worker or Negro.

The petit jury lists indicate that manual workers comprise only 7 percent of the jurors—despite the fact that manual workers and similar classifications comprise more than 50 percent of those eligible for jury duty.

That Negroes are on only "in token proportions; and that Puerto Ricans are virtually completely excluded.

The defense demonstrated in examining the prospective jurors that literally scores were frankly prejudiced against the defendants. And what some people may not recall, some of the jurors now sitting admitted prejudice against Communists but said they could "put aside" their prejudices.

Thus the case goes to a jury (1) drawn from a list which discriminates against manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans; (Continued on Page 6)

Menace of Thought Control

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE OTHER day Senator Joseph McCarthy announced in a newspaper article that he intends to purge out of the colleges all those he says are guilty of "Communist thinking." That is, he intends to launch another big witchhunt and to ferret out from the teaching staff in the higher institutions of learning all who dare to express even the mildest forms of progressivism. McCarthy's brazen announcement goes to show how far the pro-fascist thought control system has gone.



It used to be in this country that, in line with our country's democratic traditions, one could advocate a radical change in the social set-up, even a revolution. But the Smith Act trials of Communist leaders, plus the McCarran Act, the endless loyalty lists, and the like, indicate that all such freedom is soon a thing of the past if the reactionaries can have their way. Since the end of World War II,

free speech is definitely out. And now the would-be fascist dictator from Wisconsin wants to make free thought impossible.

THE TECHNIQUE is simple. McCarthy, or some other of his breed, makes general charges that this or that institution is "full of reds and subversives"; whereupon, a government stoop-pigeon, such as Budenz, drawing purely upon his imagination, proceeds to finger numbers of liberals as "reds." Then, if they dare to deny Communist Party membership, they are nailed for perjury. This is what happened to Hiss and it is now about to occur to Latimore.

It is a sure-fire method, and we may expect to see it used widely in the future. In the plans of the pro-fascist witch-hunters, everyone who supported Roosevelt is either a "red" or a "fellow traveler," and should be put where he belongs, behind bars.

Long ago, our Party pointed out that red-baiting was aimed at every phase of the broad labor and progressive movement.

During the election campaign, there was some talk, even by red-baiters, that there would be

no witchhunting under the Eisenhower Administration. Among others, Robert Morris, counsel for the House Un-American Activities Committee, said so. The General, with a firm hand, would see to it that no "reds" infiltrated the government.

But this was only bait to catch the unwary voters. Witch-hunting is much too potent a weapon against the liberal and labor movements to be given up so lightly. On the contrary, under the reactionary Eisenhower we may expect an intensification of witchhunting on all fronts. McCarthy's threat to thought-control the colleges is only a sample of what is planned.

THE TIME WAS, only a few years ago, when the House Un-American Activities Committee, alone in the field, led a rather precarious existence. President Roosevelt openly attacked it, liberals and labor men frequently blasted at it, and it had to fight to get money from Congress to work with. But now, not only has the Un-American Committee placed itself beyond criticism and opened its way to ample government funds, but it has been joined by a whole row



McCarthy

of other such committees. They are springing up in Congress and the various states like poison weeds, and one would have to be well-posted who could even remember their multitudinous names. Witchhunting has now become one of the major political activities and a broad way to office and preferment in this country.

There is no limit to the arrogance of the witchhunters. They have placed the Communist Party and various progressive organizations on the proscribed list as outlaws; they have screened the government services, the motion picture industry,

the schools, the radio and television, the "defense" industries, and what not. And, emboldened by the lack of solid opposition, they are now moving more and more into the trade unions, beginning first with the progressive independent unions. They even have the gall to screen the American employees of the United Nations, and also the crews on foreign ships coming to this country.

ALL THIS is being done to set up an intellectual terrorism in this country; to break down all progressive opposition to the war program of big business; to stifle even the mildest criticism of the government and employer reaction. It is all part of the war plans of Wall Street monopoly. It is a definite and most serious trend towards fascism.

It is imperative that organized labor wake up and put a stop to this organized terror against free speech and free thought. The way the trade union leadership stands aside and gives the witch-hunters a free hand, or even helps them in their fascist work, constitutes a grave danger to American democracy. In self-defense the labor movement must combat this wave of fascist intellectual terrorism.

Organized labor can and must put a stop to the dangerously spreading epidemic of the plague of McCarthyism.

China Creates Modern Plants, Skilled Workers

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
PEKING.

WHEN YOU GO from the Chinese countryside to the city, by way of the Huai River project, you are going from an agriculture which has been transformed but which is still China's bedrock to something new. Industry is the new center of gravity here. Everything which has happened here in three years has been rebuilding, clean-up, removal of the wreckage, wiping away the cobwebs of feudalism, getting a whole people on its feet. But it can be summed up as laying the foundation for a qualitative change from the peasant to the worker.

For it should not be forgotten that the working class is small. This is true even taking into account that gargantuan of a city, Shanghai, and the great forward strides in the Northeast.

As an earlier article pointed out, the May, 1951, Labor Insurance Law covering all factories with more than 100 workers embraces only three million individuals. True, many millions more work in smaller shops. But this figure, in the backdrop of 475 million people, is the measure of how far China still has to go.

But it is going, not only in the gradual, systematic and careful planning which characterizes all Chinese life: it is also making a veritable leap from one social order to another.

That is the chief impression from a morning-long visit one day late in October to the Nanking Machine Tool factory, which lies just outside the great grey-brick walls that surround the city. Nanking, the former Kuomintang capital, is a sprawling city, and the plant is reached after turning off on muddy roads, with the deep blue roofs of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial on the Purple Mountain visible in the distance.

WE ARE USHERED first into a garden, at the end of which is a reception room. This is part of the factory rest and recreation center, across the way from the factory gate. The big purple dove of peace hangs on the wall; the photos of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on one

wall, and on the other—Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Liu Shao-chi and Chu Teh.

Young girls bring out the trays of tea, peanuts and candies, and director Li Lo-san, flanked by his chief engineer, and by the chief and vice-chief of the shop stewards, are seated at the end of table.

This was a state factory before, under the KMT, but it was quite a different matter. It had been the only major regional plant established with UNRRA funds after the war: it had been an idea of some New Dealers to make semi-processed agricultural implement parts in China which local blacksmiths and village wheelwrights could turn into finished tools for the peasants.

Much of the six million dollars worth of the best American machinery sent by UNRRA for more than a dozen other shops of this type rusted on the wharfs of Shanghai because of Kuomintang corruption and sabotage. Finally, this plant was set up with 73 workers, who produced only relatively simple agricultural equipment. Today, there were 980 workers here, and they specialize in making the machines which can make other machines: lathes, shapers, drill presses.

Production is 23 times the previous volume. Calculated in terms of rice, the average wage was somewhat more than 100 pounds per month; today it is double that.

At the start, wage rates were fixed; they are now on a sliding scale adjusted to productivity. There was no medical assistance before: it is now paid by the state, without any cost to the worker, and no deduction from wages. Nearby, there is a sanatorium with 20 beds (we visit this spick and span place later). And there are vacation spots as well as the rehousing of many of the key workers in homes formerly belonging to KMT officers and landlords.

THE FACTORY MANAGER is appointed by the ministry of industry, a former worker himself. A factory administration council which assists him, and the shop stewards, elected by

the workers, take part in it. Four of the chief stewards are full-timers, each with a room of his own, and paid regular wages out of the trade union fund.

"Have there been any strikes?"—they all look at this question as though it came from a man of Mars. "But what about day to day grievances?" These, are settled by discussion with the management. In such a plant, it's obvious that the workers are running the show in their own interest; it is they who keep disputes down to a minimum. And they work two eight-hour shifts.

Incidentally, I ask—and am told later—that of almost 1,000 men, only 47 are members of the Communist Party.

We saunter through the plant itself—a modern structure, with banked ceilings, ample light, plenty of fluorescents. From the forge to the assembly-shop, in half a dozen major buildings and is bambo-matted sheds as well, the whole place is swept clean. The emphasis on cleanliness and safety, as every poster indicates, is as true for factories as it is for homes and streets in China.

The striking thing is how these youngsters, most of them 20 to 28 years old, are putting out the most complex lathes, with the finest tolerances, big drill presses and screw-turning jobs. It is equally striking that the extraordinary patience, the eye for detail, the long tradition of the finest handicraft carving in the world, as well as their capacity for quickly assimilating what is novel: all this is making the most skilled workers of these lads overnight.

THE MEDLEY of machines is significant; many a label from Yokohama and Kobe, in Japan; many Czech machines, fresh from Skoda, and many Hungarian and Soviet machines. The U. S. blockade? It is just silly when you go through a Chinese factory.

But there are other labels that evoke other reflections: Diehl Motors, and Watson-Stillman Co., Roselle, N. J.; and Brown and Sharpe of Providence, R. I.; and the Monarch Machine Tool Co., of Sidney, O.; and you also



The great Anshan steel mill

come across a punch-press No. 62 from E. M. Bliss of Brooklyn.

If you look closely, a machine metal stamp will say: "This plant conforms to specifications of the War Production Board."

It's obvious that the New China salvaged whatever it could of what the WPB and UNRRA had given to the Kuomintang and which was never really used. An American walking through here says to himself that in a factory which has expanded 23 times its pre-Liberation volume, how many jobs could there be for American workers, how much business for American businessmen, how much shipping . . . if only we got on the right side of this tremendous change implicit in this single factory.

There are no Soviet technicians here, but the machines from the USSR and from Czechoslovakia have already done their most important job. For we came into one department in which are

lined up scores and scores of brightly finished machine lathes, presses, shapers—all made by these young lads in this very plant.

Like the factory itself, these are completely automatic, with their own motors, hermetically-sealed, and their shafts and belts protected for safety, equipped with gauges and timing devices. The most backward of peoples has skipped 100 years of industrial development.

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THE 19-YEAR-OLDS

ON THE EVE of the inauguration of a President who won his election by hypocritically promising to end the Korean war, Selective Service officials disclose plans to draft 19-year-olds into the armed services. In New York state these young men are already being called up. By March, officials said, all states will be drafting 19-year-olds.

This is a grim prospect for youth just now on the threshold of manhood. Stretching ahead are the bleak months and years of the harsh regimen of the army, separated from home and loved ones, condemned to hardships, suffering and perhaps death on battlefields 5,000 miles away.

President Truman recently told a Washington woman correspondent that he was "shocked" by the desertion of 49,000 American soldiers since our invasion of Korea. Millions of American parents are more understandably shocked by the drafting of their young sons to fight a war which they regard as unnecessary. They are equally shocked by the Pentagon's plot, which has the blessing of Eisenhower, to steamroller UMT through the new Congress at the first opportunity.

If the Korean war is ended, there are few politicians who would dare insist publicly on universal military service or the drafting of 19-year-olds. The desires of parents to keep their sons home and to assure them the unfolding of a full and free life will be more realizable, therefore, if the people's struggle for a cease-fire achieves its goal.

Gen. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recently told a House committee that he did not know how to end the Korean war, and had met no one who did. The general has obviously had a very restricted acquaintance. If he would talk to American parents, almost at random, he would get the answer. It is to agree to a cease-fire now and negotiate the last remaining single issue around the conference table. It is to accept the readiness of the Soviet Union to cooperate for a settlement. That is the way to keep our American boys home.

NEW PLOT AGAINST TENANTS

THE RULING Republican majority in Albany is playing around with a number of plans on rent control. Not one of them provides for keeping a lid on rents; all of them spell danger for the tenants of New York State, especially working people.

The latest rent gouge scheme is now being cooked up in the State Temporary Commission on Rents. It provides that, after the present rent law expires in June, landlords shall be able to charge as much as they want for any apartment that becomes vacant. It also permits landlords to get a 6 percent profit rather than the present 4 percent.

This is one of the most cynical tricks ever conceived in the name of "rent control." It makes a mockery of even the present inadequate law.

With the new proposals, one can expect landlords to try every trick in the book in order to evict tenants so as to have control-free vacant apartments for lease.

Among the first victims will be Negro and Puerto Rican tenants. In the ghettos where these people are forced to live there is already taking place a gigantic swindle to which city and state authorities are parties.

It is a racket whereby landlords permit their firetrap tenements to be closed down and cleared out for violations. After the tenants are evicted the houses are patched up, a few more apartments or rooms are carved out, and then rentals are jacked up for new tenants in what are substantially firetraps. With the great housing shortage, there are always new tenants.

Hundreds of thousands of rent increases have been granted landlords under the "financial hardship" clause of the present rent law. The proposed 6 percent return in a new law would bring a flood of rent rises.

Instead of rent rises there should be a real housing program to ease the shortage. At the very least, rent rises should be barred and a law enacted that is stronger than the present one.

Labor unions, tenants organizations and all other peoples' associations should join to block this new swindle. Albany should be put on notice that the people will not permit a new rent gouge.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



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Holiday Matinees in Moscow

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE FIRST fortnight of 1953 finds between 30 and 40 million Soviet schoolchildren enjoying holidays so packed with exciting events as to be the envy of young people all over the world.

The whole nation exerts a great effort to make these breaks in the school year memorable. Indeed, Moscow may be said to take on a special aspect during these periods. From early morning till late at night the parks are thronged with skaters gliding to the sound of old-fashioned waltzes. Groups of laughing children stream arm-in-arm through the principal streets of the city. They pack the bookshops, the ice-cream bars. Cinemas open at break-fast-time and cut their prices by half or more....

In Moscow, however, it is the theater that makes the greatest contribution to the winter holidays. This year over 400 special matinees were announced and weeks before the school term ended many box-offices had hung up "sold out" notices.

There are entertainments for children of all ages and tastes. Parents deliver toddlers into the charge of experienced nurses at the great concert halls where leading artists and ensembles perform for them. In the intervals community dancing and games are organized round huge illuminated Christmas trees.

CHILDREN in their last year at school watch plays by those Soviet writers they are studying—Gorky, Fadeyev, Korneichuk....

There is a seasonal touch in the revival of Prokofiev's famous Cinderella ballet at the Bolshoi Theater, where Ulanova is making one of her first performances since her return from a triumphant tour of China, and in Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker ballet, danced by pupils at the Bolshoi Theater Ballet School.

Children's matinees at the Bolshoi Theater enable the younger generation to get acquainted with such classics of Russian opera as Prince Igor, Eugene

Onegin and Ruslan and Ludmila.

Ballets presented range from such classics as *The Sleeping Beauty* to the modern ballet *Aistenok*. The latter is typical of the approach of the Soviet theater to national and racial questions. It tells the story of some Soviet children who befriend a storkling. When the bird grows up it invites the children to accompany it to Africa. There they arrive at a plantation and witness the conditions in which the exploited Africans are living.

Stage and school are close friends in the Soviet Union. There are few theaters that do not include in their repertoires plays which assist children in their studies. That explains why during the holidays you see so many ninth form boys and girls watching Chekhov and Ostrovsky comedies, with children a year or two younger packing the Maly Theater to watch Gribyodov's *Wit Works Woe* or Gogol's *Government Inspector*.

But it would be a mistake to assume that Moscow schoolchildren attend the theatre with their minds on next May's exams. They are no less enthusiastic about the many foreign plays being performed, including dramatizations of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* and Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea*, Dickens' *Dombey and Son* and *Our Mutual Friend*, and such classics as *Othello*, *Much Ado About Nothing* and *School for Scandal*.

JUDGING from the audiences they draw, plays about themselves and their parents are popular among the younger generation. Moscow schoolchildren have their own theatres, where professional companies prepare their productions in consultation with the children's committees. Here you may see first-rate productions of plays dealing with the problems of young people in all parts of the world.

The hero of one, for example, is a French workingclass boy who is expelled from a school in a port for expressing his feelings about the deliveries of American arms. In another we find the young apprentices

working on the building of the new Moscow University discussing their problems.

Another category of plays drawing large audiences is composed of dramatizations of events in the early days of the Soviet Union. The young people of today are separated by one or two generations from these events and these plays have great educational importance in a society which is intensely interested in its own recent history.

Popular in this group is Lavreniev's play about the role of the cruiser *Aurora* in the Great October Revolution of 1917, Vyshnievsky's *The Unforgettable Year 1919* which deals with the defense of Petrograd against foreign interventionists and counter-revolutionaries, and a new play called *North-east Lights* which deals with the same situation on the Archangel front.

It will be seen from the above that the organizers of children's entertainment in the Soviet Union do not want the young people to escape from the realities of their times, or to forget their great heritage. In opera house and theatre, in cinema and concert hall the young generation's national consciousness is aroused! Children are inspired with love of their country and with love for the peoples of all countries; and through the medium of art there is revealed to them the profoundly humanist and realist character of their heritage.

Window Cleaners in Frisco Highest Paid

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—(FP).—As of Jan. 1, San Francisco window cleaners became the highest paid in their field in the U.S.

The 275 members of the AFL Window Cleaners Union here now have a basic scale of \$2.28 an hour, to be increased to \$2.30 July 1. The 1952 wage was \$2.20 an hour. The rate for work from scaffolding or bos'n's chairs is \$2.53 and in July will be \$2.55.

The employers are also paying \$6.92-a-month contribution to the health and welfare fund, double what they paid last year.

Perry

(Continued from Page 1)
he said, the indictment should charge that the defendants and the Communist Party "fought for better living and working conditions for the American people," stirred up "wide protests" against attempts to imprison people for political beliefs, opposed "unjust imperialist wars."

The indictment should say, Perry stated, "we indict them at this time because we are engaged in a vast campaign of conquest . . . to conquer the world. To do this requires suppression of all opposition . . . we must smash the Communist Party in order to gag this opposition."

"These are the true charges," Perry told the jury.

He asked: "Why is it the prosecution comes at this time, when the Smith Act is on the books for 13 years? The government waited until a time when it believed it was politically necessary to stamp out opposition to the war drive."

He charged there was not one word of evidence showing that he or any of his co-defendants taught the government should be overthrown by "force and violence now or in the future."

STOOLIE STORIES

He reminded the jurors that the government relied mainly on testimony of 10 anti-labor informers. In ordinary criminal cases, he said, juries generally give "short shrift to cases in which stoolpigeons are chief witnesses."

Perry told how the Communist Party is compelled to take special measures to protect members against economic reprisals and political persecution. This act of protection, he said, is now called an act of "conspiracy" by the prosecution.

He told how the party came forward as the leading organizer of the people for unemployment and social insurance and against evictions during the economic crisis of the 1930's.

If the government contends that the party sought chaos, he asked, why then did the party take such actions to relieve and ameliorate the conditions of the workers?

He told how the party pioneered in organizing the unorganized workers into trade unions and asked: "Is there anything in these activities harmful to the country?"

WHITE SUPREMACY

Perry, pointing to the absence of Negro attorneys at the prosecution table, charged the government was saturated with white supremacy. He said both President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower represented a "government of slaveowners," who would not crack down on the Ku Klux Klan.

"We Communists," Perry declared, "advocate sweeping (Sen. James) Eastland out of the Senate and replacing him with a Negro Senator." He said Communists have been in the forefront of the battle for Negro representation in government at all levels.

He recalled how the Communists at the time of the rise of Hitler forged a broad democratic front and gave aid to democratic Spain and spurred the fight for collective security against Nazi aggression. He told of the thousands of Communists who died in the war against fascism.

AN AMERICAN PARTY

All the activities of the party can be summed up, he declared, as being aimed at eliminating chaos and violence.

He attacked the prosecution's fabrication that the American Communist Party is something foreign to America.

"Our party is as native as the bedrock of our land, as native as our rivers and our mountains," he said. He related how Communists were active in supporting Lincoln during the Civil War, how Communists organized clubs in large American cities long before the Russian revolution, how Marxists have long been active building and leading American unions.

Perry explained, however, that Marxism is "an international sci-

ence" and said: "If the prosecution had its way, the American Communist Party would operate in a narrow national area without fraternal relations with advanced Marxist workers in all lands. The prosecution seeks to read 'conspiracy' into legitimate and necessary international relationships."

He told how Marxism-Leninism embodies the knowledge of nature and society, gives an understanding of social change through history. He warned the jurors they were being asked to outlaw a system of social thought. He recalled the Scopes trial in Tennessee in the 1920s, where a teacher was charged with the "crime" of teaching the theory of evolution.

He reminded the jurors that the defense evidence revealed that Marxism, founded over 100 years ago, repudiated conspiracies and seizure of power by minorities.

No power on earth, he said, could destroy capitalism, if it were not being "undermined and washed away by history."

BUDENZ TALES

McTernan attacked the "accident-like memory" of the government witness, Louis Budenz. He recalled how Budenz told a Collier's Magazine editor he could not say Owen W. Lattimore, Johns Hopkins University professor, was a Communist, but later, when questioned by Sen. McCarran, he suddenly "remembered" Lattimore "was a Communist."

This, the attorney pointed out, was the type of witness who offered reams of testimony against defendant Alexander Bittelman.

Defendant V. J. Jerome, McTernan said, has been shown by the evidence to be a man with a "rare capacity of humanism." He analyzed two articles by Jerome—"The Negro in Hollywood Films" and "Let Us Grasp the Weapon of Culture"—cited in the indictment as "overt acts." The first article, the lawyer said, "condemns the so-called stereotype of the American Negro as he is generally portrayed in the films."

Jerome's second article revealed the defendant's thinking on the whole question of culture and science in the period of the cold war and the war in Korea.

This, he said, was a polemic against portrayal of "brutality and murder" in current literature and the "glorification of gangsters and degradations."

Earlier, McTernan analyzed the evidence against Claudia Jones and Jacob Mindel. The only prosecution testimony against Miss Jones was that she was a member of the Communist Party, that she occupied various posts in the party, including the post of secretary of the national women's commission, and that she attended party meetings.

Mindel, the lawyer said, was shown to be a teacher in party schools, a member of the party and to have also attended meetings. He asked why the prosecution had offered not a single line of testimony concerning Mindel's actual teaching activity.

Prison Won't Let Nelson's Lawyer See Him

Prison wardens still refuse to let Steve Nelson's attorney see the brave Communist leader, who is buried alive in a secret solitary cell at the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa.

Defense Attorney Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh and Steve's wife, Mrs. Margaret Nelson, are both denied any information.

Meanwhile ugly reports are coming out that men in solitary are being slugged by brutal guards. Eight prisoners at Blawnox have told the Court of Common Pleas in Pittsburgh that they have been "severely beaten."

"I am very much worried about

what may be happening to Steve," said Mrs. Nelson in a long distance telephone conversation to New York yesterday.

"I don't even know if Steve is getting the letters I send him," continued Mrs. Nelson. "The prison wardens just say that 'all his privileges' are denied him."

Prison authorities still refuse to say whether they have any charges against Steve Nelson.

"We can never catch him doing anything wrong," said Warden Lawrence Kennen to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Nevertheless Steve Nelson is in the dungeon for the third time in three months.

This is simply "cruel and inhuman punishment" in violation of the Bill of Rights.

Steve Nelson is also denied "due process of law," in violation of other amendments, when the guards refuse to let his attorney see him on the eve of his trial, under the Federal thought-control Smith Act, which resumes in Pittsburgh Feb. 2.

Nelson was sentenced to 20 years in a farcical trial, after he had been rushed to court without an attorney. This continued denial of the right of counsel is part

of the same kangaroo-like proceedings.

Demands for his release on bail are going to Gov. John S. Fine, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa. Protests against brutal prison treatment to Warden Lawrence Kennen, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa., and to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, County Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, in a wire to Warden Lawrence Kennen, denounced the "continued persecution of Nelson as outrageous." The telegram, signed by Moe Fishman, executive secretary, insisted that Kennen permit Nelson's lawyer to visit him.

Hearings Due Next Month on Taft-Hartley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (FP).—GOP congressional leaders have planned hearings on all proposals to amend the Taft-Hartley law by labor committees of both houses, beginning about Feb. 1.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.), majority leader, said the hearings will be thrown "wide open to all who want changes. Everybody who has something to say will be heard."

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

STAFF MEMBER of the Worker and family desperately need four-five room apt. in Manhattan. Phone AL 4-7954, ext. 12.

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IMPORTED Stainless Steel Flatware. Rated Best by Independent Consumer Research Org. 4 Pc. Plate Setting, Reg. \$9.10. Spec. \$6.85. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819—30-minute free parking.

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SALE on used furniture: Chest, dressers, 2 desks, studio couches, kitchen sets, wardrobe, kitchen cabinets, mattress, bookcase, 3-piece set with covers. All low prices. Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Jan. 15, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information, come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization, N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 106 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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CALL HYacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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Shopper's Guide

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FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
GR 5-1414
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Impartial?

(Continued from Page 3)

(2) some of whose members have admitted under oath to prejudices against Communists; (3) four of whom have been charged by a former juror, according to Mrs. Kaufman's affidavit, with expressing judgments against the defendants before the close of the case.

All of this, of course, flies in the face of basic American democratic tradition. This outrages the feelings of Americans, irrespective of political viewpoint, who believe in the Bill of Rights.

Coming on top of the deluge of officially-inspired anti-Communist propaganda all this shatters the myth of a fair trial and due process of law.

This gives special point to the challenge thrown out by defense attorneys in their eloquent summation speeches. Without exception they challenged the jurors to set aside in fact and not in words their prejudices and fears.

They urged them to rise above the prejudices with which Federal juries are ridden. Elizabeth Flynn pointed out that in some labor cases there were juries which resisted official pressures and defended democratic rights.

Whether any or all of the present jury will withstand the anti-Communist yelpings of the government agencies and the Big Business press will soon become known. In any event, the historic fight of Elizabeth Flynn, Pettis Perry and their courageous comrades for peace and democracy will continue to be before the greatest jury of all—the American people. Of their final verdict we can be confident.

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Indoor and Outdoor Games and Sports

Wholesome Food

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Open All Year

Reasonable Rates

Write for Folder

Notice to All Organization Advertisers:

as of

Wednesday, January 14, 1953

the rates for display advertising of organizations (activities, etc.) will cost \$3.50 per column inch in the

DAILY WORKER

and \$5.25 per column inch in the

SUNDAY WORKER

a maximum of 8 inches in any given issue will be allowed to such advertisers, no spot ads will be used in either paper.

Cordially,

THE ADVERTISING DEPT.

To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

JANUARY LINEN SALE

our stock is running low on imported Table Cloths, Dish Towels, Pillow Cases and Linen by the yard.

BUY NOW and SAVE

Bring this coupon and get 10 percent reduction on all items

STANLEY THEATRE

Seventh Ave. (bet. 41 and 42 Sts.)

The Farewell Address of A Pre-Atomic President

George Washington's Farewell Address to Congress, Sept. 19, 1796.

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct;

and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it; can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue. The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature."

Harry Truman's Bomb Farewell Address to Congress, Jan. 7, 1953.

"There is something I should say to Stalin. You claim belief in Lenin's prophesy that one stage in the development of Communist society would be war between your world and ours. But Lenin was a pre-atomic man who viewed society and history with pre-atomic eyes. Something has happened since he wrote. War has changed its shape and its dimension. It cannot now be a stage in the development of anything save ruin for your regime and your homeland. . . . Since Alamogordo we have developed atomic weapons with many times the explosive force of the early models . . . and recently in the thermonuclear tests at Eniwetok, we have entered another stage in the world-shaking development of atomic energy. From now on man moves into a new era of destructive power, capable of creating explosions of a new order or magnitude, dwarfing the mushroom clouds of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. . . . We are being hurried forward . . . toward yet unforeseeable peaks of destructive power."



Ted Tinsley Says

THE CHAPERONE

A correspondent named Harrison E. Salisbury is stationed in Moscow for the N.Y. Times. He appears to be a relatively rare bird. From here, I would say that his reporting has been reasonably objective, reasonably honest. Not having seen any anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, he hasn't reported any, thereby violating a cardinal principle of modern journalism. He doesn't even appear to have seen all the slave labor camps that the correspondents in Paris watch through their opera glasses.

At the end of 1952, the Times magazine had an article by Salisbury on the 10 outstanding news events of the year in Moscow. It simply listed the 10 events which Salisbury believed attracted the greatest attention in the USSR, and commented briefly upon them. He listed such events as the Soviet Communist Party Congress, the Olympic Games, the opening of the Volga-Don Canal, a literary and drama discussion in the press, and others.

Salisbury failed to list the shifting of 80 divisions to the Latvian frontier, the closing of the synagogues, the collapse of Dnepetrov, and the 14 leaks which broke out in the Volga-Don Canal. Just because these things didn't happen was no reason not to list them.

This being so, the Times decided to chaperone Salisbury with its "expert," Harry Schwartz. Salisbury's article was called *The Year's Top Events as Seen By Moscow*. Immediately following comes Schwartz whose article is called *And As Seen Here*. He gives us the year's top events in Moscow as seen in Syracuse, New York, and he corrects Salisbury who can't see them as well because he is where they took place.

Schwartz considers it very very significant that the Stevenson-Eisenhower election was not a top event in Moscow. The failure of the Russian people not to consider this more important than their own Party Congress is held by Schwartz to represent censor-

ship. It is significant, too, that the Rose Bowl game received hardly any press at all in the Soviet Union, and even the rumors of divorce between Bill O'Dwyer and Sloan Simpson have been received with stony silence.

Schwartz also fails to understand why Moscow fails to consider the alleged development of the Hydrogen bomb a top news event. He says the Soviet leaders "dare not share this knowledge (of the H-bomb) with their people who might become frightened."

It seems that Schwartz knows as little about America as he does about the Soviet Union. If he believes that the development of the H-bomb will bully the rest of the world into swallowing Pentagon policies, he is the only person in the United States who still clings to that sweet idea.

Curiously enough, Schwartz, the sage of Syracuse, takes one of Salisbury's top events—the annual announcement of the March price cuts—and says absolutely nothing about it. If you were Schwartz, what would you say?

Once upon a time when a local hack reported on foreign affairs, a foreign correspondent would follow him up with an on-the-scene article. Now the Times has reversed the process. The last word on the Soviet Union can come from Syracuse, Vienna, Kansas City, Paris,—any old place but Moscow.

Let Schwartz, the old chaperone, be a warning to the rest of the Times staff. Don't be too objective or the editor will sic Schwartz on you!

New Play by Ossie Davis

New Playwrights has announced the acquisition of a new full length play by Ossie Davis for immediate production.

A spokesman for New Playwrights said yesterday that the play will open around the middle of February. Title and director to be announced shortly.

ALARM!

Let all hearts like bells go ringing
Alarm!! Save! Help!

Two young lives in the jaws of
of death
In prison chamber of Sing Sing
In agonizing struggle.

Resistless the hands of time
are pressing ever onward—
one hour after another—
one day after another—
so near the frightful doom!

Alarm!! Time is closing in
from near and far
let life be demanded
for the Rosenberg pair!
Let us yell, implore,
awaken and roar!

'Tis warmongers will to
scare all opposers
By this double crucifixion
By this twofold blow at justice.
Let all hearts like bells go ringing
Save the Rosenbergs' lives!!

—I. L. Drucker.

All-Eisenstein Program at Stanley Jan. 17

Starting Sat. Jan. 17 the Stanley Theatre will revive an all-Eisenstein program. Heading the bill will be the powerful Soviet classic "Potemkin" in its modernized form, "Seeds of Freedom." "Potemkin" was recently voted "one of the 10 best films of all time" by European film-makers in Brussels.

Sharing the program will be the uncut, original version of "Alexander Nevsky" starring Nicolai Cherkasov and featuring the famous music score of Sergei Prokofiev.

The magnificent Polish film "Young Chopin" continues through Jan. 16 at the Stanley.

Seattle Dockers Vote Bridges Defense Fund

SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—Seattle longshoremen have voted a \$5 assessment to help finance a U. S. Supreme Court test of the Harry Bridges case, Art Olsen, secretary of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Local 19, announced here.

The assessment is expected to raise about \$10,000.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Pro Tennis Impressions . . .

IT MUST BE confessed that the caliber of the professional tennis on view at Madison Square Garden over the weekend was superb—there can no longer be any question about Messrs. Sedgman, Kramer, Segura and McGregor prevailing over that sterling tandem of Tinsley and Rodney (at the present stage of our development).

On Saturday when the 31-year-old Kramer whipped through Sedgman with an exhibition of controlled power the likes of which one seldom sees, the temptation was to think this was as great an exhibition as you'd ever seen. The Sedgman faltering you attributed to the relentless hammering he was getting from Kramer from every part of the court.

The next day Sedgman came on to turn the tables and it was apparent enough that the magnificently deft Australian had been a little off Saturday—still not accustomed fully to the tighter, faster indoor surface which he is encountering for the first time in his career. He rose to the full beauty of his Wimbledon, Forest Hills and Davis Cup form, was met head-on by Kramer, and this time it was the veteran Californian who wavered, who was on the defensive, whose first service began missing. The unrelenting pressure from the start of each rally came from Sedgman.

In amateur tennis each tourney can be a true test of one's full potential. There is time to prepare condition and practice for it and "come up" mentally. In the day after day grind of such a pro tour as this, form can vary, in fact has to vary. No athlete can maintain the same pitch day after day. Otherwise Rogers Hornsby, Ty Cobb and Ted Williams would have batted .750 and not .400.

SO THERE WILL be times, like Saturday afternoon, when Kramer in full cry will take the initiative from a Sedgman not quite up to his best in every department and appear the convincingly better player. There will be times like Sunday when Sedgman will be on fire and force things his way. There'll be sets when they'll both be "up" and then they should strike pure sparks from each other. For they are good. Kramer on Saturday and Sedgman on Sunday each looked better than anyone we've seen since Don Budge at his absolute peak, and truth to tell, the Kramer of Saturday in reducing a foeman like Sedgman so thoroughly was even more impressive than Don in my sights. But of course, memory can play tricks.

It is hard to maintain interest in such a prolonged and never-ending tour. That is, for New Yorkers, when the score gets about to the 20-16 level in the tour very few will be aware of it any longer. They'll see the final grand total.

But to each single city and town where the troupe stops it'll be a big tennis moment. This is really a great, and underestimated, sport both from the participation and spectator point of view. Some day many more young Americans will find it possible to play this grand game, on courts close to all factories and in all communities in sufficient number. And in order to get good at the game they will not have to become "amateur" hypocrites padding expenses while the big blue-blooded clubs rake in the more important money in a very cultured manner.

But anyhow, to get back to Kramer and Sedgman, an early impression holds that the gifted Australian fully acclimated to the indoor play may finally pull out in front. Just an impression. Partly based on Sedgman's advantage in years. For this is a grueling caravan and stamina will come into the scales. Court covering will become decisive on some nights. And one thing is certain, of all the great players of the past decades, and you can include Tilden, Cochet and Lacoste in this group, the beautifully coordinated and catlike Sedgman has the most sheer speed and quickness.

Jack won't get any better and Frank will. And it's a long tour. So we'll see.

MEANWHILE ECUADOR'S wonderful little Segura continued to beat McGregor without TOO much trouble. It is really something to see this 5 foot 6, not particularly formful bundle of energy fully control a match against the tall, hard-stroking, formful, younger Australian champion.

McGregor serves the only aces between the two. McGregor drifts back for deep lobs and goes high up into the air for tremendous overhead kills from way back. McGregor's forehand and backhand sear over and bite deep as only the shots of a long-armed player can.

But Segura beats him without TOO much trouble!

And you'd have to see it to understand it. Right now, Segura is simply the better player. He is a master tactician, seemingly thinking two shots ahead and able to command the kind of return from his opponent to make that kind of chess tactics possible.

Two things really got me watching him Saturday. On McGregor's vaunted serve, Segura played INSIDE the base line and even took a short step up, smothering the power, taking it on the rise and being in fine position from the start. He can unceasingly extract the sting from the hardest game and take over with sharp angles, pin-point control, variety and shading of pace. And his lobs—the tossing up of high shots to clear the opponent's head—were truly remarkable. Time after time he cleared the incoming McGregor's lofty reach with lobs that hit an inch from the base line, to either corner.

And don't think that every once in a while when the situation was right little Segura couldn't sweat a whistling bullet of his own off his baseball-type two-handed forehand. He is quite a tennis player to watch.

Incidentally, when you see him in action against McGregor, he is fighting for next year's payroll. Either McGregor comes on to make the grade and be with the next tour against fresh opponents a year hence, or Segura turns him back as he turned back Frankie Parker, to remain one of the feature attractions. Pro means for a living.

Every once in a while one of the players would flub a fairly easy shot—like waiting for an apparent kill and then smashing it into the net, having a fast serve skitter off the racquet and go way off to the side, lose control and hit a relatively simple return way out of the court. Not often. But when it happened there was a big audible expression of surprised recognition at the simple error. Why that's *ya!* They are just people with racquets after all.

Oh, boy, wait till I get that Tinsley in Central Park this spring!

Annual Citation Awards Set Up for Negro Leaders

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The defense of Negro leaders is "one of the most important causes of this historic time," Paul Robeson told a gathering Sunday at which the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership made its first annual citation of Negro men and women who have fought for democracy and peace in the face of attack. The great people's artist was numbered among the brave and distinguished Americans, of all political beliefs, cited by the committee. The citations were read, and scrolls presented to those of the designees who were present in person, at a ceremony and cultural program held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave.

Among those honored were Mrs. Charlotta Bass, first Negro woman ever to run for the Vice-Presidency of the U. S.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, veteran educator, barred from speaking in Englewood, N. J.; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, dean of American scholars; Lieut. Leon Gilbert, serving 20 years in prison; Dr. James A. Robinson, churchman whose passport was recently demanded by the State Department; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit civic leader; Smith Act frame-up victims and working-class leaders including Benjamin J. Davis, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, Henry Winston, Marcus Murphy, Benjamin Careathers, James Jackson, Thomas Dennis and others; Ford workers' leader William Hood; Coleman Young, secretary of the National Negro Labor Council; Bishop W. J. Walls of the A.M.E. Zion Church, Roosevelt Ward, youth leader fighting a frameup draft evasion charge; Langston Hughes, poet, and many others.

Departed Negro leaders cited were Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP leaders who died as a result of the Christmas, 1951 bombing of their home; Mrs. Miranda Smith, food-tobacco workers' union leader, and Mrs. Theresa Robinson.

"Nobody ever starts anything with a bulldog," the Rev. Hill, who presided, told the audience. Urging militant resistance to the attacks on Negroes and their leaders, he declared: "This government is not afraid of Communists. It is afraid of you, the common people, coming into its own. It is afraid of

inter-racial gatherings such as this. . . ."

Dr. Hill, former president of the Detroit NAACP and head of that city's Negro Baptist Alliance, declared he had rejected smears and pressures to have him withhold support from the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership. "It's peculiar how everytime you begin to fight," he observed, "the only ones who can create anything are the Communists." His comment was in reference to printed charges that the Committee was a "creation" of "Communists."

Among those present to accept

their scrolls from Mrs. Esther Cooper Jackson (wife of Smith Act victim James Jackson) of the committee were, in addition to Dr. Hill and Robeson, Mrs. Bass, Dr. W. Alphonso Hunt, director of the Council on African Affairs; William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Pettis Perry and Claudia Jones. Citations were accepted in behalf of Henry Winston by Mrs. Edna Winston and Roosevelt Ward by Enid Fogle.

Claudia Jones, in a response for the designee present, declared that the attacks on the Negro people and their leaders range from the

murder of the late Harry T. Moore, to the jailing of a Ben Davis, to the brutal beating of a Pearl Bailey. Lauding the committee's purpose to defend Negro leaders "of all views, Republican, Democrat, Communist," she asserted that "the American people, Negro and white, are going to fight for a policy of peace and social progress."

APTKEKER'S ADDRESS

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian and author of the "Documentary History of the Negro People," declared that "a persecuted people will have persecuted leaders." Tracing the career of the great

Frederick Douglass as a victim of and fighter against political persecution, he declared:

"Douglass epitomized the persecution of Negro leadership in this country because the power of the ruling class of this country is based . . . on the oppression and exploitation of the Negro people." Aptheker called on white Americans to join in the defense of Negro leaders, not only because "it is no small thing to defend such glorious men and women . . ." but also because the demands of the Negro people "are the demands of the mass of the American people."

Robeson told the gathering that "everybody under attack in Negro life needs the defense of the Negro people." He asserted that "great sections of the Negro people are ready to take a decisive step—will understand that to defend themselves they have got to defend Ben Davis, Jim Jackson, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones and all the others."

Robeson sang a group of six songs. Other features of the cultural program were: Songs by Louis Jeffers and by Nadyne Brewer; reading of poems by Langston Hughes, Don West and Earl Jones, and Bill Robinson's recitation of "Let America Be America Again."

The Rev. E. D. McGowan, head of the committee, who delivered the invocation, also spoke on the committee's work.

Ralph Cooper, Trenton Victim, Denied Visitors

By MILLY SALWEN

TRENTON, Jan. 12 (FP). — Ralph Cooper, lone victim of the Trenton Six frameup still behind bars, is being denied permission to receive visitors at Mercer Coun-



COOPER

ty jail while prosecutor Mario Volpe prepares for a third trial.

Many friends wanted to visit Cooper to tell him of their continued support and to comfort him on the loss of his friend and co-defendant, Collis English, who died of a heart attack in state prison Dec. 30. The two young Negro men were facing the third trial for their lives on a murder charge. Four other defendants were freed at a second trial, won after a worldwide campaign to save them from execution. Cooper and English were sentenced to life imprisonment, a verdict reversed by a higher court which ordered a new trial.

Cooper's friends, some of them

traveling from other states, came here during the regular visiting hours Jan. 6 and 9. Jail guards barred the way, saying new rules were in effect. Except for his attorneys, only relatives could visit Cooper, they said, knowing that the prisoner's only relative, his mother, is in Georgia.

Secretary Lewis Moroze of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress said the new regulation is "especially designed for Ralph Cooper as further torture for this last frameup victim still in the hands of these racists." He wired Cooper: "We shall make every effort to break your isolation. We are continuing the fight for your freedom."

Moroze urged all friends of the Trenton Six to wire the Mercer County jail warden, Michael J. Bajek, 96 Cooper St., Trenton, N. J., and County Freeholder John Curry, County Courthouse, Trenton to reverse this "vengeful" ruling.

The day before English's funeral, friends of Mrs. Emma English were shunted for 12 hours from sheriff to judge, trying to get permission for Cooper to attend her son's funeral or at least pay his last respects before burial.

After midnight they managed to reach Superior Court Judge Joseph Conlon at his Essex county home. Conlon, who will preside at Cooper's trial, readily granted permission. The next morning the sheriff informed the English family Cooper would not be allowed to attend the funeral because "legal procedures" had not been properly followed.

Washington State Forests Periled By Political Plan

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 12.

(FP). — Labor representatives on the state "little Hoover" committee have blasted the majority proposals to wipe out three elective state offices and concentrate heavy new political power in the hands of the governor.

The committee majority proposes to eliminate the elective officers of state, land and insurance commissioners and the state superintendent of public instruction.

The land and insurance offices would be filled with the governor's appointees under the proposal. The state board of education, itself appointed by the governor, would name the superintendent of public instruction.

Joseph H. Davis of the Washington Federation of Labor, Harold J. Gibson of Aeronautical Mechanics Lodge 751, International Association of Machinists (AFL), and CIO regional director Roy Atkinson were sharply critical of the proposals.

Elective officers, who would be eliminated under the plan, now have a measure of control over disposition of state forest resources.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL, 18 W. 74th St., pre-school, exploration in instruments. Children and adults. Individual and Group Instruction. Progressive methods, moderate rates. Register now 2-3 p.m.

Coming

LEON BIBB, Lou Norman, Martha Schlamme, other artists. . . . Refreshments. Birthday Celebration for Chaim Suller. Sunday, Jan. 14-3 p.m. Pythian, 135 W. 70th St. Reservation \$2. Tickets: Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. Tel. WA 4-8311.

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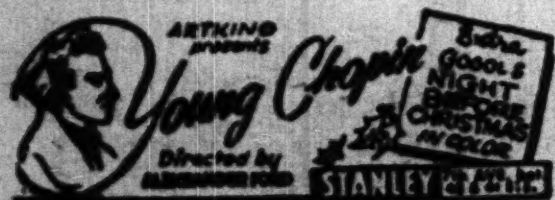
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